Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department
Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY 1950.

Exceptionally wet. Very cold nights during the last week.

The month opened with a high pressure covering Egypt. Light winds and morning fog prevailed over the Delta.

In the morning of the 4th, a complex depression was occupying the Eastern Mediterranean with the attached cold front approaching Salloum and moving eastwards. Scattered showers spread over Lower Egypt late on that and the following day with frontal sandstorms at some coastal stations. High pressure was then established over the Eastern Mediterranean on the 6th, meanwhile a depression was advancing from the Central Mediterranean ; thus warm-frontal clouds prevailed over Western Egypt giving rain on the coast and in the interior of the desert on two days.

The depression was off Alexandria on the 8th and deepened while moving slowly eastwards accompanied by successive cold fronts. Heavy rain was experienced over Lower and Middle Egypt on that day and the next. During these two days Matruh reported 27 millimetres of rain and Damietta 16 millimetres. Thunderstorms were reported at Matruh, Alexandria, Zagazig and Helwan on the 9th, while sandstorms took place at Fayoum, Minia and Helwan where the wind attained a velocity of 63 kilometers per hour in the latter.

This depression, which was centred over Cyprus on the 11th, redeepened due to inflow of cold air from Southern Russia. Successive cold fronts traversed Egypt causing heavy rain—particularly on the coast—on that day and the following five days. During that period Matruh and Alexandria each reported 63 millimetres of rain. Temperature was falling rapidly towards the 16th when the maximum temperature in Cairo fell to 11.8°C which is the lowest maximum ever recorded in January since observations began in Egypt. Conditions somewhat improved when the depression filled up with rather mild weather for the next two days.

On the 20th, a depression was formed over Cyprus and deepened rapidly. Another cold stream invaded Egypt giving Coastal showers on the following two days, during which Alexandria registered 26 millimetres of rain.

A complex depression was covering the Mediterranean on the 24th when warm front rain spread over the Delta. The cold front soon passed over Egypt on the 25th. Local heavy showers took place. Damanhour reported 27 millimetres during 48 hours with sleet on the 26th.

Another spell of very cold air invaded the coast on the 27th and spread southwards bringing chilly nights with records in the minimum temperatures. Beni Suef and Minia reported −3°C on the 29th while the grass minimum at Giza was 6.5°C below the freezing point. Frost was observed on th grass on 3 consecutive mornings commencing the 28th. Nag Hammadi reported Zero Centigrade as minimum temperature on the 22nd, 28th and 31st which is also a record.

The total rainfall for the month was generally twice the normal, while the mean pressure, humidity, maximum and minimum temperatures were all below the average.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table:

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JANUARY 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN/.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm
I Mediterranean	1017 8	—0·5	17 0	[illegible]6	9·0	0·0	13·0	—0 8	64	+ 35
II Lower Egypt ..	1018 1	—0 7	18·4	1·4	6·7	0 0	12·6	—0 7	24	+ 13
III Middl Egypt ..	1018 6	—0·8	18·4	—0·8	7·1	0 0	12·8	—0 4	6	+ 2
IV Upper Egypt ..	1018 9	—0·7	21 0	—0 7	7 0	—0 7	14·0	—0 7	1	+ 1
V Western Desert	1019·1	—1·2	20·5	—0 3	4 3	—0 5	12 4	—0 4	dr	0
VI Red Sea	1017·0	—1 2	20 6	—0 5	9 6	—1 1	15·1	—0 8	dr	— 1

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Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR FEBRUARY 1950.

Exceptionally cold with falling snow during the first week.

The month opened with a deep Cyprus depression giving rise to strong winds and squally weather over Northern Egypt on the 1st, accompanied by sandstorms at Sidi Barrani and Helwan.

The depression partly filled up, due to the formation of a shallow secondary North of Crete on the 2nd. Scattered showers fell on the coast on that day and the following.

On the 4th, the two depressions were amulgamated into one centre, which redeepened and gave widespread rain over Lower and Middle Egypt on that day and the next, during which 15 millimetres were registered at Port Said. Very intense cold air invaded Egypt, bringing not only the lowest maximum temperature, ever recorded in most of the Egyptian stations, on the 5th, being more than 12°C below normal, but also records in the minimum on the following morning in many places. Minia reported 4°C below the freezing point, Fayoum and Beni Swef — 3°C, Assiut and Luxor — 2°C, Kena Zero centigrade. Snow was falling heavily and covering the streets and roofs of houses on that day and the following over most of the Delta and extended to Helwan. Hailstones were observed at Port-Said, Damanhour and Fakkus. The grass minimum at Giza fell to lower than 6°C below the freezing point in four successive mornings commencing the 6th., during which frost was seen at Giza and Ezbekieh. The record was — 8·1°C and happened on the 7th when frost extended to Fayoum.

Conditions improved afterwards when a high pressure system was established over East Mediterranean. Temperature rose rapidly.

A shallow depression was located South of Cyprus on the 10th and remained stationary for 2 days. Its cold front passed over the Delta on the 11th giving scattered rain in some places and frontal sandstorms in Cairo District with slight drop in temperature.

Egypt was under the effect of a high pressure during the third week. Settled conditions and rather warm spell prevailed.

A depression reached East Mediterranean on the 20th, with the attached cold front passing Sidi Barrani in the morning where frontal sandstorms took place and 8 millimetres of rain fell. Widespread showers were prevalent over Lower and Middle Egypt on that day and the next with 10 millimetres of rain at each of Port Said, Tanta and Shebin el Kom on the 21st. Thunderstorms were also reported at Zagazing and Almaza.

Shallow secondaries covered the East Mediterranean during the period 22nd to 25th. Rather cool weather was generally common.

High pressure then prevailed till the end of the month with temperature rising to above normal.

The average temperature was below normal in all districts where average pressure was above it.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table:

Departure from Normal for Febauary 1950

Districts	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
			Maximum		Minimum		Max+Min/.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm
I-Mediterranean	1019 1	+2·3	18·3	—1·1	8·6	—0·9	13·4	—1·0	15	— 8
II Lower Egypt ...	1019·6	+2 5	19·6	—1·1	6 0	—1 2	12·8	—1 2	7	— 4
II Middl. Egypt ...	1020·0	+2·4	20·0	—0 9	6 9	-0 9	13·4	—0 9	3	— 1
V Upper Egypt ..	1019 9	+2 1	3 0	—0 8	6 9	-1·4	15·0	—1·1	dr	— 1
IV-Western Desert	1020·5	+2·0	21 8	—1 3	5 5	—0 7	13 6	—1·0	dr	— 1
VI-Red Sea	1018·3	+1·7	21·4	-0·5	9 8	-1 6	15·6	—1 0	0	— 1

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Ministry of War and Marine – Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MARCH 1950

Warm during the first week, rather cool for the remainder of the month.

The month opened with a Complex system of Low pressure covering East and Central Mediterranean and extending to the Libyian and Egyptian deserts. The Centres over the desert moved rapidly to the coast while that near Crete moved to the East Mediterranean. Southerly winds prevailed and the warm air was interrupted by occasional minor cold fronts. On the 3rd, rain was scattered all over Middle and Upper Egypt, four millimetres fell at Fayoum and a thunderstorm occurred at Beni Suef. On the 4th, rain continued to fall in some places, thunderstorms were observed at Fayoum and sandstorms at both Nag-Hammadi and Luxor. Hailstones were reported in Cairo District on that day and on the following day.

The warm spell ended on the 5th by the passage of an active cold front, causing sandstorms at Matruh and hailstones at El Arish. A secondary crossed the coast and Delta on the 6th, accompanied by moderate rain ; 4 millimetres fell at Sidi Barrani on that day and at Damietta on the next day. Temperature started to rise afterwards with Southwesterly winds predominating.

On the 14th, winds freshened on the west coast in advance of a cold front, giving rise to sandstorms. Then cold air invaded Lower Egypt with a drop in temperature.

On the 17th, the Northern Red Sea depression deepened and unstable conditions prevailed over Middle Egypt. Thunderstorms with hail occurred in Cairo District and 2 millimetres of rain were registered at Fayoum, Beni Suef and Shebin.

On the 19th, a depression reached East Mediterranean with the attached cold front passing over the west Coast and giving 5 millimetres of rain at El Daba and 4 millimetres at Matruh.

A Khamasine depression was located over the western desert on the 21st, with its centre near Giarabub moving rapidly ENE. Scattered showers fell over the coast and lightning was seen at Salloum.

The Central Mediterranean was covered by a complex depression on the 23rd moving eastwards. Matruh and Sidi Barrani both reported 4 millimetres of rain which continued to fall on the west coast for the next two days and extended to some places in the Delta. Frontal sandstorms took place at Zagazig and El Arish on the 24th.

A Cyprus depression was formed on the 28th, with strong southwesterly winds prevailing and causing sandstorms at El Arish, Zagazig, Helwan and Fayoum. The cold front passed the coast on that day and the Delta on the following day causing a minor cold spell.

Winds backed again to southerly and strengthened on the west coast on the 30th, due to a depression coming from North Cyrenaica. Sandstorms occurred at Salloum and temperature rose to above normal.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table from which it is seen that temperature, pressure and rainfall were generally below normal.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MARCH 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1015·4	—0·5	20·4	—0·8	11·4	—0·1	15·9	—0·4	9	— 2
II.-Lower Egypt...	1016 1	—0·1	23·6	0·0	9·4	+0·3	16·5	+0 2	1	— 6
III.-Middle Egypt...	1016·1	—0·3	24·3	0·0	10·8	+0·9	17·6	+0·4	1	— 3
IV.-Upper Egypt ...	1016 0	+0·3	27 0	—1·3	11·2	—0·2	19·1	—0 8	1	+ 1
V.-Western Desert	1016·6	0·0	25 7	—1·3	9·3	—0·3	17·5	—0·8	dr.	0
VI.-Red Sea... ...	1014·8	0·0	24·7	+0·2	13·8	0·0	19·2	+0·1	dr.	— 1

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Ministry of War and Marine – Meteorological Department
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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR APRIL 1950

The weather was characterised with two distinct heat waves; the first during the period from the 1st to the 4th and the second from the 17th to the 25th.

At the beginning of the month, a complex depression was covering the Libyan Desert and extending to Crete. Southerly winds and abnormally high temperatures were experienced. Thus at Alexandria the maximum temperatures recorded on the 2nd and 3rd were 37°C and 36°C respectively, being 14°C and 13°C above normal; while in Cairo district, the maximum temperature during these two days was not less than 36°C, being 9°C above normal. The weather during the night of the 2nd was exceptionally warm; the thermometer at Helwan did not fall below 25°C during the whole night, being 12°C above normal.

The centre of the depression reached Giarbub on the 3rd where it deepened considerably. Much medium cloud appeared and the southerly winds strengthened, causing sandstorms over the oases and many other stations in Northern Egypt. The depression with its attached cold front shot rapidly to Northern Red Sea on the 4th, giving rise to sandstorms at some places in Middle Egypt and thundery cloud with light showers over the Gulf of Suez.

Wind veered to northwesterly with temperature falling to about normal on the 5th.

Another depression formed over the Eastern Mediterranean and considerably deepened on the 7th when a supply of cold air from the Balkans invaded Egypt. Light showers fell on the coast. Successive cold fronts followed on the 10th and thus the rain was widespread over the coast and the Delta in the evening of that day and the early morning of the following day. Thunderstorms accompanied with hailstones were observed in Alexandria on that day and in Cairo district in the next morning, while El Arish reported 14 millimetres of rain in 24 hours. The air was distinctly cool in the Western Desert; thus the maximum temperature recorded at Kharga and Dakhla oases on the 10th and 11th never exceeded 25°C, being 9°C below normal; while at Helwan, it was only 21°C, being 7°C below normal.

Winds backed to southwesterly on the 12th, with temperature rising to about normal due to the formation of a shallow depression over the Aegean Sea which moved rapidly towards Egypt on the next day and finally disappeared in the east.

On the 19th, a Khamsin depression was covering the Libyan Desert with a shallow secondary off Benghazi. Southerly winds with hot weather predominated over Egypt. Temperature rose rapidly to the absolute maximum for the month on the 22th. A maximum temperature of 42°C was registered at many stations in Lower and Middle Egypt such as Damanhour, Mansura, Giza and Minia, being 13°C or more above normal. The weather was very depressive and it was reported that some people fainted. This intense heat wave gradually decreased; but on the 24th, temperature rose somewhat again when the wind veered to southeasterly due to a minor Khamsin depression. Its remarkable cold front passed the west coast on the 25th giving rise to light rain over the Delta and Middle Egypt on the following day accompanied with sandstorms in many places.

A second cold front followed on the 26th resulting in light thunderstorms at Sidi Barrani and sandstorms at Farafra. The effect of these cold fronts reached Aswan on the 27th where 4 millimetres of rain accompanied with thunder were reported. Pleasant weather was enjoyed until the end of the month.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table from which it is easily seen that pressure was considerably below normal in all districts while temperature was above normal everywhere.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	m.m.	m.m.
I.-Mediterranean	1011·7	—2·7	24·3	+0·7	14·4	+0·6	19·4	+0·6	5	+ 2
II. Lower Egypt	1011·8	—2·9	29·6	+1·9	13·6	+1·8	21·6	+1·8	2	— 1
III. Middle Egypt	1011·7	—2·8	30·9	+2·3	15·5	+2·7	23·2	+2·5	1	— 1
IV. Upper Egypt	1010·8	—2·7	34·7	+1·6	16·6	+0·9	25·6	+1·3	1	+ 1
V. Western Desert	1011·4	—3·2	33·0	+1·2	13·9	+0·4	23·4	+0·8	drops	0
VI.-Red Sea	1010·2	—2·7	29·4	+1·5	17·8	+0·8	23·6	+1·2	0	0

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Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MAY 1950

Chief Characteristics :—

Occasional rain especially over the Canal Zone and Sinai peninsula during the first 12 days. A cool spell on the closing days of the first half of the month followed by a marked short warm spell on the opening days of the 2nd.

During the first week a desert depression moved from Libya to Asia Minor and gave rise to scattered showers mainly near the coast. In Cairo district the minimum temperature was 8° C above normal on the morning of the 3rd. As soon as the cold front passed, the maximum temperature dropped about 3° C below normal in Cairo district during 4 successive days.

On the 10th a depression appeared over Middle Egypt, which gave rise to scattered rain over most parts of the country for 3 days. Thunderstorms were also reported from Alexandria and Zagazig on the 10th, and from Port Said on the 12th. On the latter day an exceptional rain fell over Sinai and Canal Zone. The amounts collected at El Arish and Suez in 24 hours was 59 and 32 mms. respectively. Great damage was caused by this heavy rainfall which amounted to more than half of the normal value at El Arish for the whole year while at Suez it exceeds the annual normal amount. For comparison the normal monthly rainfall at El Arish in May is only 2 mms. which is about one thirtieth of the amount that fell in that single day.

In advance of a desert depression a hot spell was experienced from the 14th to the 18th. The minimum temperature on the morning of the 17th did not fall below 27° C at Cairo and thus the night before was one of the warmest nights ever experienced in May months.

In the rear of the above depression the weather remained mild from the 18th till the end of the month.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their respective normals are shown in the following table :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MAY 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Differ ence from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1012·3	—1·1	24·2	—2·1	17·1	+0·7	20·6	-0·7	11	+ 9
II.-Lower Egypt...	1012·4	—1·4	30·0	—1·4	15·5	+0·2	22·8	—0·6	1	— 2
III.-Middle Egypt ...	1012·2	—0·9	31·1	—1·5	17·4	+1·0	24·2	—0·2	9	+ 7
IV.-Upper Egypt ...	1011·2	—0·5	35·2	—1·5	19·5	—0·4	27·4	—1·0	drops	— 1
V.-Western Desert	1012·4	—0·6	33·6	—2·4	17·6	—0·7	25·6	—1·6	drops	0
VI.-Red Sea	1010·0	—1·3	30·8	—0·7	20·7	0·0	25·8	—0·4	1	+ 1

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Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JUNE 1950

Chief characteristics: Normal summer type weather.

Northwesterly winds prevailed during the whole month with a distinct cool spell from the 9th to the 11th where the maximum temperature at Cairo was 4 to 5°C below normal.

During the 2nd half of the month the maximum temperature fluctuated few degrees above or below normal.

It is worth mentioning that summer low clouds occurred so often this month in the early mornings.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their respective normals are shown in the following tables:—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JUNE 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1011 4	—0·5	28·1	—0·5	20·1	+0·9	24·1	+0 2	0	0
II.-Lower Egypt...	1011·5	—0 5	32·9	—0·8	18·4	+0 3	25·6	—0 2	0	0
III.-Middle Egypt...	1011·4	—0·3	33·9	—1·1	19·6	+0 5	26·8	—0 3	0	0
IV.-Upper Egypt ...	1009·6	—0 3	37 9	—1·0	21·8	—0 7	29·8	—0 8	0	0
V.-Western Desert	1012·0	+0 2	36 5	—1 6	21 2	+0 3	28·8	—0 6	0	0
VI.-Red Sea	1008·1	—1 0	33 4	—0 2	23.3	0·0	28·4	—0·1	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING JUNE 1950 (in m/m)

Station	1950	Difference from normal	Station	1950	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba	178	+ 40	Adis Ababa ...	76	— 55
Wau	265	+ 100	Roseires	82	— 48
Malakal	70	— 55	Wad Medani ...	25	— 7
El Obeid	3	— 36	Atbara	0	— 2
El Fasher	17	+ 2	Kassala	33	+ 3
Khartoum	0	— 9	Port Sudan ...	1	+ 1

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Ministry of War and Marine – Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1950

Usual summer type of distribution of pressure and weather although the air was drier than usual.

Mild weather prevailed with a rather cool spell during the 2nd week when a trough of low pressure extended from White Russia to East Mediterranean; thus cool northwesterly winds from the Balkans were blowing over Egypt during this period, after which normal conditions were established until the end of the month.

This month was characterised by exceptionally heavy rain over Northern and Northeastern Sudan. For instance the total rainfall during the month at Atbara was 135 millimetres, being about eight times the normal: while at Kassala, Kareima and Kharteum: 155, 111 and 103 millimetres of rain were collected respectively during the month against the normals of 90, 8 and 54 millimetres.

The rain was also abnormally heavy over the Red Sea Coast and its effect extended to the Arabian Coast. Port Sudan reported 56 millimetres of rain during the month being 8 times the normal.

The cause appears to be due to the formation of unusual upper lows over that area.

If these upper lows continue during August their effect may lead to heavier rain over Sudan and Abbysinia.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables:—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1007·1	—1·9	30·2	+0·4	22·0	+0·4	26·1	+0·4	0	0
II.-Lower Egypt...	1007·3	—2·0	34·7	+0·4	20·1	+0·3	27·4	+0·4	0	0
III.-Middle Egypt...	1007·4	—1·8	36·1	+0·5	21·7	+1·0	28·9	+0·8	0	0
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1006·6	—1·4	39·2	+0·2	23·3	—0·3	31·2	+0·0	0	0
V.-Western Desert	1007·8	—1·6	39·1	+0·7	22·6	+0·4	30·8	+0·6	0	0
VI.-Red Sea... ...	1005·6	—1·3	35·6	+1·0	24·5	+0·1	30·0	+0·6	0	0

Quantity of Rain fell during July 1950 (in m/m)

Station	1950	Difference from normal	Station	1950	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba	63	— 78	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau	264	+ 72	Roseires	98	— 84
Malakal	152	— 17	Wad Medani ...	143	+ 10
El Obeid	135	— 7	Atbara	135	+117
El Fasher	212	+ 149	Kassala	155	+ 64
Khartoum	103	+ 49	Port Sudan ...	56	+ 49

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Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1950.

General characteristics: Generally less humid than usual.

The pressure distribution throughout the month was of the settled summer conditions with nearly normal temperatures except for the third week which was rather cool.

Morning local mist occurred occasionally in the Delta especially on the 22nd and 29th.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables:

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1008·7	—0·8	30·4	—0·1	22·4	+0·2	26·4	0·0	0	0
II.-Lower Egypt...	1009·1	—0·8	34·3	+0·2	19·8	—0·2	27·0	0·0	0	0
III.-Middle Egypt...	1009·0	—0·8	34·8	0·0	21·4	+0·4	28·1	+0·2	0	0
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1007·6	—0·8	39·4	+0·8	23·3	—0·4	31·4	+0·2	0	0
V.-Western Desert	1009·2	—1·2	38·3	+0·2	22·2	+0·6	30·2	+0·4	0	0
VI.-Red Sea... ...	1006·5	—0·7	35·6	+0·8	24·5	—0·4	30·0	+0·2	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING AUGUST 1950 (in m/m)

Station	1950	Difference from normal	Station	1950	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba	193	+ 65	Adis Ababa ...	287	+ 1
Wau	299	+ 87	Roseires	223	+ 8
Malakal	188	+ 1	Wad Medani ...	120	— 17
El Obeid	73	— 50	Atbara	30	— 7
El Fasher	255	+ 159	Kassala	53	— 71
Khartoum	67	— 3	Port Sudan ...	Drops	— 3

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Govt. Press 9366-1950-120 ex.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1950.

General characteristics: Generally settled ;rather warm nights.

The pressure distribution throughout the month was of the settled summer type with nearly average normal temperatures. The maximum temperature rose to 39°C on the 6th in Cairo; being 5°C above normal. A minor cold front passed on the next day and gave rise to light showers on the coast in the west on the 7th, and at Cairo, Giza and Damietta on the 8th.

Except for one day the minimum temperature remained 1° to 3°C above normal in Cairo during the whole month, and thus sticky and warm nights were experienced.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables:

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1012 3	—0·7	29·7	0·0	23·3	+0·8	26·5	+0·4	0	0
II.-Lower Egypt...	1012 5	—0 9	32·9	+0 5	19 0	+0 6	26·0	+0·6	0	0
III.-Middle Egypt ...	1012 6	—0·5	33·0	+0·8	20·1	+1·0	26·6	+0·9	0	0
IV.-Upper Egypt ...	1011·2	0·0	36 6	+0 5	21·7	+0·1	29·2	+0·3	0	0
V.-Western Desert	1012 9	—0·5	35·4	0·0	20·4	+0 9	27·9	+0·4	0	0
VI.-Red Sea... ...	1009·8	—0 5	33 5	+1·0	23 2	0 0	28 4	+0·5	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING SEPTEMBER 1950 (in m/m)

Station	1950	Difference from normal	Station	1950	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba	84	— 24	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau	243	+ 68	Roseires	213	+ 64
Malakal	94	— 38	Wad Medani ...	72	+ 16
El Obeid	88	— 22	Atbara	10	+ 4
El Fasher	78	+ 35	Kassala	77	+ 22
Khartoum	?	— 17	Port Sudan ...	0	0

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Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1950.

General

This month was characterised by 3 phenomena :—

1.—A cold but mainly dry spell from the 15th to the 25th.

2.—Local heavy rain on the West Coast near the middle of the month.

3.—A hot wave during the few closing days.

A high pressure area still persisted over the Western Desert during most of the month. A cold supply of air from West Syberia was responsible for the appreciably low temperatures from the 15th to the 25th (4°C below normal in Cairo on the 16th, and 6°C below normal in Alexandria on the 15th.)

The heavy rains on West Coast were due to a shallow Cyprus depression. 75 mms. of rain fell at Salloum in 4 days of which 59mms. fell in one day namely the 14th. 29 mms. were recorded in Matruh on the same period. Against this, only 6 mms. fell in Alexandria.

A complex depression appeared over Central Mediterranean during the last week of the month. A warm Southerly — Easterly current invaded Egypt giving high temperatures during the last few days (Cairo recorded 37°C and Alexandria 35°C on the 31st.)

Deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN ÷ 2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1015 5	—0·3	27·5	—0·9	20·0	—0·2	23·8	—0·6	14	+7
II.-Lower Egypt	1015 9	—0.3	29·2	—1·2	16 2	—0·4	22·7	—0 8	0	—4
III. Middle Egypt	1015 8	—0·3	29·8	—0·3	17·2	+0 1	23·5	—0 1	Drops	—2
IV. Upper Egypt	1014·7	+0·3	32 9	—0·5	18·8	—0 2	25·8	0·4	0	0
V.-Western Desert	1016 0	0·0	31·7	—1·0	16 8	+0 2	24·2	—0·4	0	0
VI. Red Sea	1013·4	—0 4	30 7	+0·5	20·1	—0 2	25·4	+0·2	1	0

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Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1950.

The weather of the month was distiguinshed by remarkable dryness except on the Mediterranean Coast. Temperature was little below normal most of the month and exceeding the normal on a few occasions. The most remarkable of which took place on the 7th when temperature was 6° C (11° F) above normal in Cairo area.

About the 10th of the month a low centred over Cyprus causing successive cold fronts of variable intensity to invade Egypt. On the 10th 33 mms. of rain fell at Sidi Barrani while on the following day 12 mms. were reported at Damietta.

Rainfall decreased from west to east in general. Sidi Barrani had a total of 52 mms. for the month, Alexandria had 9 mms. and Damietta had a total of 27 mms. on two days namely the 12th and 29th.

Relative Humidity was below normal for the most part of the month, falling to 25% on the 14th.

Deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1016.5	—0·7	24·6	—0·4	15·5	+0·5	20·0	0·0	12	—7
II.-Lower Egypt...	1016.9	—0.7	25·9	—0·2	12·7	—0·7	19·3	—0·4	1	—6
III.-Middle Egypt...	1017 1	—0·5	25·2	—0·6	13·3	—0·3	19·2	—0·4	0	—3
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1016·3	—0·4	27.7	—0·8	13·8	—0·2	20·8	—0·5	0	0
V. Western Desert	1017 3	—0·6	26 1	—1·4	11·2	—0·6	18·6	—1·0	0	0
VI.-Red Sea... ...	1014·3	—1 5	27·3	+0·6	16.4	—0·3	21·8	+0·2	0	—2

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER 1950.

Mild and remarkable deficiency in rain.

During the first week a depression traversed the East Mediterranean from west to east. Little rain fell in Lower Egypt during the first five days, while thunderstorms occurred near Salum on the 2nd and Port Said on the 3rd and at Alexandria on the 4th.

The temperature remained below normal during this first week particularly on the 2nd when the maximum temperature fell to 18° C in Cairo district; being 5° below normal.

During the rest of the month the temperature was mainly above normal while the weather was generally settled due to the non-passage of marked depressions along the southern part of the East Mediterranean. The weather was distinctly warm on the 23rd. The thermometer rose in Cairo to 28° C, *i.e.* 6° above normal.

Fog was frequently reported during this month mainly in the Delta Area, while rising dust occurred at some places on the coast on ths 29th.

It is worth mentioning that the draught which occurred during this month is unusual; for example Matruh had 2·2 mms of rain compared with 34 mms as normal, while Alexandria had 3 mms compared with a normal of 56 mms.

The deficiency of rain that occurred in this season in general has only been experienced twice since 1890.

Deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR DECEMBER 1950

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from Normal	1950	Difference from
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1018·1	—0.1	22·6	+2·0	12·0	+1·4	17·3	+1·7	2	—30
II.-Lower Egypt...	1018·9	—0·1	23·3	+1·8	9·4	+0·5	16·4	+1·2	1	—10
III.-Middle Egypt ...	1018·9	—0·3	23·2	+2·4	10·3	+1·3	16·8	+1·8	Drops	—4
IV.-Upper Egypt ...	1018·4	—0.7	25·8	+2·4	10·5	+1·3	18·2	+1·8	Drops	—2
V.-Western Desert	1018·7	—1.2	24·6	+1·9	8·5	+1·8	16·6	+1·8	0	—1
VI.-Red Sea... ...	1017·1	—0·7	25·0	+2·2	13.1	+0·7	19·0	+1·4	0	—1

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